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ABSTRACT

This module is an individualized, self-contained instructional booklet designed to teach the first-year architectural student how to use the "Art Index." The instruction covers such aspects as subject headings, subheadings, see and see-also references, abbreviations, elements of a citation, and finding both subject citations and specific citations. Worksheets and tests provide feedback throughout the exercise. A pretest and posttest is also included. The module was field-tested on a variety of subjects. (Author)

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THE ART INDEX: A BASIC TOOL FOR THE FIRST YEAR ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT

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1988

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ABSTRACT

This module is an individualized, self-contained instructional booklet designed to teach the first-year architectural student how to use the Art Index. The instruction covers such aspects as subject headings, subheadings, see and see-also references, abbreviations, elements of a citation, and finding both subject citations and specific citations. Worksheets and tests provide feedback throughout the exercise. Pretest and posttest also included. The module was field-tested on a variety of subjects.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction..... 1
Directions..... 2
Pre-Assessment..... 3-5
Pre-Assessment Answer Sheet..... 6-7
Objectives..... 8

Section 1 Characteristics of Professional Periodicals..... 9-10
Worksheet 1..... 11
Answers to Worksheet 1..... 12

Section 2 Chronological Arrangement of the Art Index 13-14
Worksheet 2..... 15
Answers to Worksheet 2..... 16

Section 3 "See" and "See-also" References..... 17-18
Worksheet 3..... 19-20
Answers to Worksheet 3..... 21

Section 4 Subheadings..... 22
Worksheet 4..... 23
Answers to Worksheet 4..... 24

Section 5 Abbreviations..... 25
Worksheet 5..... 26
Answers to Worksheet 5..... 27

Section 6 Abbreviations of Periodical Titles..... 28
Worksheet 6..... 29
Answers to Worksheet 6..... 30

Section 7 Finding Subject Citations..... 31-32
Worksheet 7..... 33
Answers to Worksheet 7..... 34

Section 8 Finding Unique Citations..... 35-36
Worksheet 8..... 37
Answers to Worksheet 8..... 38

Section 9 The Six Main Parts of a Periodical Citation..... 39-40
Worksheet 9..... 41
Answers to Worksheet 9..... 42

Directions to Posttest..... 43
Posttest..... 44-48
Posttest Answer Sheet..... 49-50

INTRODUCTION

As a first-year architecture student, you are going to be exposed to a wealth of new material. There will be a new vocabulary to learn, and new concepts to absorb; there will also be new methods of applying and interpreting all of this data. You will study the history of various architectural styles; you will be expected to design the architecture of the future. In order to accomplish all of this, you will need access to information concerning the latest technological advancements. You will need to keep up with current trends and prevailing philosophies. You will need to know about new construction projects, and about the people who are designing them. As a professional, you will be expected to be knowledgeable in all areas of your chosen career. One way to get access to all of this information is by reading professional architectural journals. However, even the most dedicated reader would have difficulty absorbing all of the available literature. How then, to keep up? One way is through the use of specialized periodical indexes, such as the Art Index. This is a basic reference tool that classifies magazine articles by subject, by author, and by time of publication. The Art Index serves as a key to locating the most current professional information available.

As a student, you will be given assignments where it will be necessary to use the Art Index. However, keep in mind that practicing architects often have need of the Art Index, as well. Learning how to use the Art Index is like learning how to use a basic tool of your profession.

DIRECTIONS

This booklet is designed to introduce you to the Art Index. There are no pre-requisite skills needed, nor do you need to possess any prior knowledge about architecture or architectural research. All that you do need is something to write with - and a willingness to learn. The entire process should take about 90 minutes.

Now please turn the page and answer the following questions. These questions will assess your understanding of the principles involved in using the Art Index. If you can answer all of the questions correctly, there is no need for you to complete this booklet. Your correct answers will demonstrate that you are capable of using the Art Index to research your information needs. However, if you are unable to answer any of the questions, or if you provide an incorrect answer, please continue with the rest of the exercise.

PRE-ASSESSMENT

1. List 5 characteristics that distinguish a professional or trade journal from a journal that is aimed at a general audience:

   1.
   2.
   3.
   4.
   5.

2. Complete the following sentence:

   The Art Index is arranged chronologically. This means that each volume serves as an index for magazine articles that are published in _____.

3. Look at the following two terms: 1. "see" reference 2. "see-also" reference

   Now look at the two definitions printed below:

   A. This reference guides a user away from a heading that is not used and to a heading that is used.
   B. This reference guides a user from one heading that is used to other headings that will have additional citations on similar subjects.

   Match the term to the definition by writing the appropriate letter in the space provided.

   _____ 1. "see" reference

   _____ 2. "see-also" reference

4. Look at this photo-copy of a page that was taken from Volume 35 of the Art Index (1986-1987). Use it to answer the following question:

   Identify the sub-headings found under the main heading "Architects":

   _____

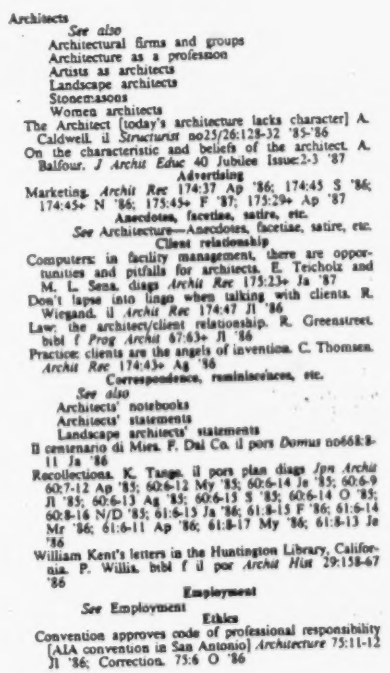
   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____



Architects
See also
Architectural firms and groups
Architecture as a profession
Artists as architects
Landscape architects
Stonemasons
Women architects
The Architect [today's architecture lacks character] A. Caldwell. il *Structurist* no25/26:128-32 '85-'86
On the characteristic and beliefs of the architect. A. Balfour. *J Archit Educ* 40 Jubilee Issue:2-3 '87

Advertising
Marketing. *Archit Rec* 174:37 Ap '86; 174:45 S '86; 174:45+ N '86; 175:45+ F '87; 175:29+ Ap '87

Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.
See Architecture—Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.

Client relationship
Computers: in facility management, there are opportunities and pitfalls for architects. E. Teicholz and M. L. Sena. diags *Archit Rec* 175:23+ Ja '87
Don't lapse into lingo when talking with clients. R. Wiegand. il *Archit Rec* 174:47 Jl '86
Law: the architect/client relationship. R. Greenstreet. bibl f *Prog Archit* 67:63+ Jl '86
Practice: clients are the angels of invention. C. Thomsen. *Archit Rec* 174:43+ Ag '86

Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.
See also
Architects' notebooks
Architects' statements
Landscape architects' statements
Il centenario di Mies. F. Dal Co. il pors *Domus* no668:8-11 Ja '86
Recollections. K. Tange. il pors plan diags *Jpn Archit* 60:7-12 Ap '85; 60:6-12 My '85; 60:6-14 Je '85; 60:6-9 Jl '85; 60:6-13 Ag '85; 60:6-15 S '85; 60:6-14 O '85; 60:8-16 N/D '85; 61:6-13 Ja '86; 61:8-15 F '86; 61:6-14 Mr '86; 61:6-11 Ap '86; 61:8-17 My '86; 61:8-13 Je '86
William Kent's letters in the Huntington Library, California. P. Willis. bibl f il por *Archit Hist* 29:158-67 '86

Employment
See Employment

Ethics
Convention approves code of professional responsibility [AIA convention in San Antonio] *Architecture* 75:11-12 Jl '86; Correction. 75:6 O '86

5. Below are listed some abbreviations commonly found in the Art Index. Write the complete form of the abbreviated word in the space provided.

1. ann _____ 4. jt _____

2. bibl _____ 5. pl _____

3. det _____ 6. tab _____

6. You are trying to find the entire name of a professional journal. All you have is the abbreviated form: R I Sch Des Mus Notes. Where could you look to find the complete title?

7. You will need to refer to Volume 35 of the Art Index for this question. The Art Index is located on an index table in the Reference Section of the library.

You need to find five articles on the subject of "Michigan Architecture". Using only Volume 35 of the Art Index, find five appropriate citations. Write only the titles of the articles in the space provided:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

8. During the U.S. Bicentennial celebrations held during 1976, the Xerox Corporation sponsored a huge art display. Using the Art Index, locate a periodical citation that relates to this topic. Write the entire citation in the space provided.

_____

_____

_____

_____

9. Identify the six main components of a periodical citation:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Now turn the page and check your answers.

PRE-ASSESSMENT ANSWER SHEET

1. The 5 characteristics that distinguish a professional or trade journal from a journal aimed at a general audience are:

   1. technical language usage
   2. sophisticated subject matter
   3. intended for an audience with some expertise in the area
   4. written by subject experts
   5. published by professional associations or other qualified groups

2. The Art Index is arranged chronologically. This means that each volume serves as an index for magazine articles that are published in a specific time period (usually a twelve month period).

3. A 1."see" reference (guides a user away from a heading that is not used and to a heading that is used)
   B 2."see-also" reference (guides a user from one heading that is used to other headings that will have additional citations on similiar subjects)

4. The sub-headings found under the main heading "Architecture" are:
   Advertising
   Anecdotes, facetiae, satire, etc.
   Client relationship
   Correspondence, reminiscences, etc.

5. 1. ann annual
   2. bibl bibliography
   3. det detail
   4. jt joint
   5. pl plate
   6. tab table

6. If you are looking for the complete title of a professional journal, check the front section of any volume of a periodical index. For example, if you looked in the section entitled "List of Periodicals "Indexed" in a copy of the Art Index, you would find that R I Sch Des Mus Notes stands for the Rhode Island School of Design Museum Notes.

7. The five citations on "Michigan Architecture" listed in Volume 35 are:
   1. "A very, very long version of a prairie house." (p.26)
   2. "Detroit: art and transmission." (p.298)
   3. "Max Klein building a Southfield, Michigan." (p.931)
   4. "Albert Kahn e Detroit." (p.298)
   5. "Domino's Pizza: uffici-fattoria ad Ann Arbor, Michigan." (p.26)

8. If you looked in Volume 24 of the Art Index, under the subject heading "United States - Centennial celebrations, etc.", you would have found the following citation:

   Bicentennial Bagatelle: over one hundred artists commemorate two hundred years for Xerox and the USA il Craft Horiz 36:32-8+ Je '76. (p.811)

9. The six main components of a periodical citation are:
   1. article title
   2. author
   3. periodical title
   4. pages
   5. volume
   6. date

IF YOU ANSWERED ALL OF THE QUESTIONS CORRECTLY, THERE IS NO NEED FOR YOU TO COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS BOOKLET. PLEASE SEE YOUR INSTRUCTOR FOR FURTHER DETAILS. IF, HOWEVER, YOU DID NOT COMPLETE ALL OF THE QUESTIONS CORRECTLY, PLEASE CONTINUE.

Terminal Objective:

First-year architecture students will demonstrate competent usage of the Art Index by using the index both to locate subject citations and to locate unique citations.

Performance Objectives:

1. Given a list of choices, students will correctly identify five characteristics of a professional journal, including technical language usage, sophisticated subject matter, professional audience, expert authorship, and authority of publisher.

2. In a few sentences, students will accurately describe the chronological arrangement of the Art Index, and will discuss the significance of this arrangement to research.

3. When shown a page copied from the Art Index, students will find three examples of "see" references, and three examples of "see-also" references, and will briefly discuss the significance of each.

4. When shown a copy of a page from the Art Index, students will find at least three examples of subheadings, and will discuss briefly their application to research.

5. When shown a copy of a key to abbreviations taken from an Art Index, students will write the correct entire form of an abbreviated word next to the abbreviation.

6. When shown a copy of an "Abbreviations of Periodicals Listed" guide taken from an Art Index, students will write the correct and complete periodical title next to the abbreviated form of the title.

7. Given access to the Art Index, students will locate and copy at least three citations on an assigned topic.

8. Given access to the Art Index, students will locate and copy one unique periodical citation, when given sufficient identifying information, including the date, the author or subject, etc.

9. Given sample citations taken from the Art Index, students will correctly identify the six main parts of a periodical citation, including the article title, the author of the article, the name of the periodical in which the article appeared, the volume, the pages, and the date.

SECTION 1 - CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL PERIODICALS

The Art Index is a "periodical" index. We will be talking about "periodical" citations. But what, exactly, is a "periodical"? A periodical is a publication that is issued on a continuing basis. A daily newspaper, such as the Detroit Free Press or USA Today is a periodical; a weekly publication, such as Sports Illustrated or Newsweek, is a periodical; monthly publications, whether the Journal of the American Medical Association or Mad Magazine, are all periodicals.

There are several terms that apply to these types of publications. Journals, magazines, papers, newspapers, proceedings, transactions, occasional papers, notes, newsletters, serials - all of these items fall into the category of "periodicals".

As an architect, you will be concerned with "professional" architectural periodicals. "Professional" journals are periodicals that are intended for people who have some background, or even expertise, in a certain area. Because of this, the language in these articles tends to be more technical, or sophisticated, than the language found in those articles intended for a general audience. The subject matter of these articles will also be on a higher, or more technical level. Usually, the authors of these articles will be subject experts, or practicing professionals, in the areas that they write about. Professional journals are often published by official associations or organizations. These professional journals are specialized journals, that deal with technical information, and that are aimed at a specific audience.

The Art Index deals with professional journals only. You will not find citations to articles from magazines like Ladies Home Journal or Good Housekeeping in the Art Index, because, while these are perfectly good sources of information, they are aimed at a general audience. As a practicing architect, you will require more technical, and more in-depth, information. The Art Index will index professional periodicals with this type of information.

There are five characteristics that distinguish professional periodicals from those periodicals aimed at a general audience. These characteristics are:

1) technical language usage
2) sophisticated subject matter
3) professional audience
4) expert authorship
5) authority of publisher.

These are the type of sources your teachers will expect you to use when doing your assignments. More importantly, they are also the types of sources you will rely on when you are a practicing, professional architect.

Now please turn the page and do Worksheet 1. Worksheet 1 deals with information presented in this section. Good luck!

WORKSHEET 1 - CHARACTERISTICS OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS

1. Look at the following phrases. If the phrase describes a characteristic of a professional journal, put an X in the space to the left of the description. If it does not, leave the space blank.

_____ articles are all at least 25 pages long

_____ articles are written by recognized experts in their field

_____ articles contain technical or sophisticated language

_____ articles are aimed at people who have some knowledge or expertise

_____ articles deal with technical or advanced subject matter

_____ magazines usually do not have any photographs or pictures

_____ magazines are published by professional societies or associations

_____ magazines are extremely expensive

_____ subscriptions to the magazines are advertised on television

After you have answered this question, turn the page and check your responses. If you make any errors, be sure to review the information in Section 1, and redo Worksheet 1. If you indicated the correct responses, and are sure that you understand the information presented in Section 1, then go on to Section 2.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 1

Characteristics of Professional Journals.

You should have indicated the following characteristics:

__X__ articles are written by recognized experts in their field

__X__ articles contain technical or sophisticated language

__X__ articles are aimed at people who have some knowledge or expertise

__X__ articles deal with technical or advanced subject matter

__X__ magazines are published by professional societies or associations

Congratulations! You have completed Section 1! This is the format we'll follow - a little bit of text, and then some follow-up questions.

So far, so good - please go on to Section 2!

SECTION 2 THE CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ART INDEX

If you look at a volume of the Art Index, you will notice that each volume is numbered, 1 - 35 or so, and that each volume has dates on it. The dates start with Volume 1, "January 1929 to September 1932", and continue up through the present. To what do these dates refer?

The dates refer to the time period covered by each volume of Art Index. Volume 8 indicates that it includes November 1950 to October 1953. This means that Volume 8 of the Art Index serves as an index to periodical articles that appeared in professional architectural periodicals that were published in the time period of November, 1950 to October of 1953. Volume 8 covers only this three-year time period.

This chronological arrangement is important because it can affect your research. For example, let's say you need some information on a contemporary architect. You go to the most recent volume of Art Index and look up your person's name. However, s(he) is not listed. Does this mean that your architect is of no importance, or that you are using the wrong source of information? No! What this means is that no one wrote an article about your architect that appeared in a professional journal during the time period covered by that one volume of Art Index. If you tried another volume, chances are that you would find several citations. So, keep in mind that you may have to check more than one volume of an index in order to find the information you need.

Another way this chronological arrangement can affect research is by helping you to "zero in" on the type of information you need. Let's go back to your architect. Any specific information you already know can help you find more information. If, for example, you know the date that he completed a project, you should check the corresponding volume of Art Index to see if there are any critiques or evaluations of the work. If you know that this architect died last year, you could check last year's volume, and find citations to his obituaries, which are excellent sources of information. Use the chronological arrangement to help you choose time periods when articles would most likely have been written about your subject.

Of course, there is no perfect system for determining the one "best" volume to use. Sometimes, the only way to tackle research is to start at one end of the index, and work your way through, volume by volume. However, if you understand how the chronological arrangement works, and if you remember to look for clues that may guide you to specific time periods, your research in the Art Index will be that much more effective.

Now please turn the page and complete the second Worksheet. Thanks!

WORKSHEET 2 - THE CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE ART INDEX

1. Listed below are four volumes of the Art Index.

   A. Volume 3 - October 1935 to September 1938

   B. Volume 15 - November 1965 to October 1967

   C. Volume 23 - November 1974 to October 1975

   D. Volume 35 - November 1986 to October 1987

   Look at the following research topics. Decide which of the four volumes listed above would be the best volume to begin looking in for appropriate periodical citations on each subject.

   Write the letter of the volume in the space provided.

_____ 1. CAD (Computer Aided Design) software applications for architects

_____ 2. significant contributions of the architect, Le Corbusier (1887-1965)

_____ 3. the Art Museum in Aalborg, Denmark, which was constructed 1972-1976

_____ 4. Albert Kahn's designs of automotive plants during the 1930's

Now turn the page and check your answers.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 2

The Chronological Arrangement of the Art Index.

1. CAD (Computer Aided Design) software applications for architects -
   D Volume 35 - November 1986 to October 1987

2. significant contributions of the architect, Le Corbusier (1887-1965)
   B Volume 15 - November 1965 to October 1967

3. the Art Museum in Aalborg, Denmark which was constructed 1972-1976
   C Volume 23 - November 1974 to October 1975

4. Albert Kahn's designs of automotive plants during the 1930's
   A Volume 3 - October 1935 to September 1938

If you made any errors, or if you do not understand the reasoning behind any of the correct responses, then go back and review the information in Section 2. Then rewrite the second worksheet.

Once you are sure of your understanding of the material covered in Section 2, please go on to Section 3.

SECTION 3 - "SEE" AND "SEE-ALSO" REFERENCES

The Art Index is a subject guide to periodical articles. This means you look up the subject you are interested in - whether it's a person, or a place, or a building or a bird or a plane or whatever - and see how many citations are listed under your subject.

As you go through the Art Index and examine various subjects, you should notice that several subject headings have "see" or "see-also" references listed under them. These references are clues, and they can help you in your research.

"See" references steer you away from subject headings that are not used - and are therefore dead-ends - to those subject headings that are used. Sometimes, this is just a clarification of a heading, such as, "Architectural photography, see Photography, architectural". In other instances, however, a "see" reference will guide you to an entirely new term, such as, "Architecture and environment, see Architecture and nature" or "Construction, see Buildings". In any case, "see" references let you continue your research, by guiding you to a proper subject heading.

Architectural sculpture *See* Sculpture, Architectural
Architectural symbolism *See* Semiotics; Symbolism
Architectural theory *See* Architecture—Philosophy

"See-also" references are used to suggest other subject headings you may want to consider in order to expand your research. These references can be extremely useful, because they indicate relationships between subjects that you may not be aware of. "See-also" references also help insure that you locate all of the information available on a topic.

Houses
See also
Apartment houses
Architects' homes
Artists' homes
Bathhouses
Beach houses
Buildings, Portable
Bungalows
Country houses
Designers' homes
Dwellings
Farm buildings
Firehouses
Garden houses, shelters, etc.
Historic buildings
Home
Houseboats
Lodges (Architecture)
Mobile homes
Model houses
Plantations
Row houses
Solar buildings
Tea houses
Town houses
Vacation houses
Wooden houses

So, remember: "see" references guide you away from a heading that is not used and to a heading that is used. "See-also" references guide you from "correct" subject headings to other subject headings where you will find additional citations on similar subjects. Both of these kinds of references are designed to help you increase the accuracy of your research.

Now please turn the page and do Worksheet 3. You're doing great so far - Keep up the good work!

WORKSHEET 3 - "SEE" AND "SEE-ALSO" REFERENCES

Architecture—*cont.*

Human factors

Battle: the history of a crucial clash between world-system A and world-system B: construction of the new Eishin campus [Iruma, Japan] H. Hosoi. il (pt col with cov) por plans diags *Jpn Archit* 60:15-35 Ag '85

No more mazes [research about design for wayfaring in hospitals] il (pt col) *Prog Archit* 66:156-7 Ja '85

Sala controllo centrale RAI. C. Donà. col il *Domus* no661:48-51 My '85

A Surrogate home [AWARE Shelter, Juneau, Alaska] J. Murphy. il (pt col) plans *Prog Archit* 67:104-7 Ap '86

Imitation of other works

See Imitation in architecture

Interior design

See Interior design

Law

See also
Architects—Legal status, laws, etc.
Architects' contracts
Building law

Commentary: San Fran plan [Downtown Plan] S. Woodbridge. il (pt col) plan *Prog Archit* 66:33-4 D '85

P/A practice: law. See issues of Progressive Architecture

Maintenance and repair

See Buildings—Maintenance and repair

Orders

Die hellenistischen Gebälke in Sizilien. W. von Sydow. bibl f il plans *Mitt Dtsch Archaeol Inst Roemische Abt* 91 fasc2:239-358 '84

Philosophy

See also
Architects' statements
Architectural criticism
Architecture and language
Form (Aesthetics)

Academic theory and A.-L.-T. Vaudoyer's Dissertation sur l'architecture. A. T. Friedman. bibl f il plans *Art Bull* 67:110-23 Mr '85

Political aspects

See Architecture and politics

Psychology

I 3 imperativi di John Johansen: forse 2, certo 1 [summaries in French, German, and Spanish] il *Architettura* 30:684-5 O '84

Reconstruction

See also
Remodeling (Architecture)

The Building of Hawkstone Hall: a reconsideration of the evidence. A. Gomme. bibl il plans diags *Archaeol J* 141:309-25 '84

The Frankish cathedral of Andravida. Elis, Greece. C. D. Sheppard. bibl f il map plans diags *J Soc Archit Hist* 44:205-20 O '85

La intervención de Manuel de Larra Churriguera en la reconstrucción del Real Fuerte de la Concepción. F. R. De La Flor. bibl f il plan diag *Archivo Esp Arte* 56:410-16 O/D '83

John Webb's reconstruction of the ancient house. E. Eisenthal. bibl f plans *Archit Hist* 28:1-31 '85

Lord Derby's reconstruction of The Oaks. A. Rowan. bibl f il plans diag *Burlington Mag* 127:678-87 O '85

Materiali dell'Ara Pacis presso il Museo Nazionale Romano. R. de Angelis Bertolotti. bibl f il diag *Mitt Dtsch Archaeol Inst Roemische Abt* 92:221-34 '85

Una mostra al Colosseo: l'economia italiana tra le due guerre, 1919-1939 [Rome; exhibit] il (pt col) plan diags *Architettura* 31:51-8 Ja '85

La restitution monumentale en architecture romaine: quelques problèmes de méthode. P. Gros. bibl f diags *Rev Archeol* ns fasc1:177-87 '85

Resurgam: la reconstruction en Belgique après 1914-1918 [Brussels; exhibit] L. Kroll. *Archit Aujourd'hui* no240:x-xxi S '85

The Romanesque elevations of Tewkesbury and Pershore. M. Thurlby. bibl f il plans diags *J Soc Archit Hist* 44:5-17 Mr '85

Der sog. Tempel D im Heraion von Samos, ein Schatzhaus

This is a photo-copy of part of page 47 from Volume 34 of the Art Index (November 1985-October 1986). Refer to it in order to answer the following questions:

1. Find three examples of "see" references.
   example: Political aspects "SEE" Architecture and politics

   1. _____ "SEE" _____
   2. _____ "SEE" _____
   3. _____ "SEE" _____

2. Find three examples of "see-also" references.
   example: Reconstruction "SEE-ALSO" Remodeling (Architecture)

   1. _____ "SEE-ALSO" _____
   2. _____ "SEE-ALSO" _____
   3. _____ "SEE-ALSO" _____

3. If you needed periodical articles about the Philosophy of Architecture, list three different subject headings you could look under to find appropriate citations.
(Refer to page 47 of Volume 34 on the preceeding page.)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. You can use "see" and "see-also" headings to both broaden and narrow research. Give an example of each situation.
Use only the space provided.

Now check your answers on the next page.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 3

"See" and "see-also" references -

1.	Imitation of other works	"SEE"	Imitation in architecture
2.	Architecture-interior design	"SEE"	Interior design
3.	Maintenance and repair	"SEE"	Buildings - maintenance and repair

1.	Law	"SEE-ALSO"	Architects - legal status, laws, etc.
2.	Law	"SEE-ALSO"	Architects' contracts
3.	Law	"SEE-ALSO"	Building law

(There are other correct "see-also" references. These are three examples.)

Any three of the following five subject headings would be correct:
1. Architecture - Philosophy
2. Architects' statements
3. Architectural criticism
4. Architecture and Language
5. Form (Aesthetics)

You can use "see-also" references to broaden research by finding new subject headings to look under. You can limit research, or narrow it, by eliminating those citations found under undesireable headings from consideration. "See" references help you broaden research by also providing alternate headings to consider.

Examples:
Broaden - If you were looking for information on Church architecture, a "see-also" reference could refer you to Abbeys, or Cathedrals, etc.
Narrow - If you needed information on one aspect of Church architecture, "see-also" references under Church architecture - Details direct you to Church decoration and ornament, Church portals, and Church vaults. You could choose which topic to pursue.

If you have answered these questions correctly, go on to Section 4.

If you have any questions, review Section 3 and rewrite the worksheet.

If you still have questions after reviewing the material again, please ask your teacher or a librarian for clarification.

Then go on to Section 4.

SECTION 4 - SUBHEADINGS

Another feature of the Art Index that you may have noticed is that some very comprehensive subjects, such as, "Architecture", are broken down into smaller subjects. These subdivisions, or subheadings, can also help you with your research. Let's consider the subject heading, "Office buildings". In Volume 34 of the Art Index, this one heading is subdivided into 29 subheadings. These subheadings include topical subdivisions, such as "Conservation and restoration" or "Energy usage", as well as geographical divisions: "California", "Japan", and so on. Some headings require even more subheadings, while others will not have any.

You can make use of these subheadings. You can use them to either open up or narrow down your research. If you want to increase the scope of your research, subheadings offer ways of organizing, or considering information, that may help you expand into other areas that you had not considered (just like a "see-also" reference). If you are concerned with just one aspect of a topic, then subheadings make it possible for you to examine just those citations that deal with that specific topic. This will shorten your list of citations, and shorten your research time.

Whether you use subheadings to expand or to narrow your research, remember that they are valuable, time-saving tools. Subheadings will help you locate exactly what you need.

OK! Let's go on to Worksheet 4. Please turn the page -

WORKSHEET 4 - SUBHEADINGS

Landscape architecture
See also
Botanical gardens
Campus planning
Cemeteries
Garden cities
Gardens
Golf courses
Labyrinths
Parks
Plazas
Trails, paths, etc.
Trees
Water in landscape architecture
Landscape and buildings [9 article anthology] il (pt col) plans diags *Archit Rev* 179[178]:22-37, 41-77 S '85
The Language of modern. S. R. Krog. bibl f col il por (p126) *Landsc Archit* 75:56-9+ Mr/Ap '85
Product reports 1986: site work. il (pt col) *Archit Rec* 173:53+ D '85
Competitions, awards, etc.
New York Arts Commission presents awards. plan diag *Landsc Archit* 75:31 Jl/Ag '85
News. *Landsc Archit* 75:35-8 My/Je '85
Congresses, conventions, etc.
Events. See issues of Landscape Architecture
Greenlines to the future. J. McQuary and F. Steiner. *Landsc Archit* 75:91 Jl/Ag '85
Conservation and restoration
Bill to list Olmsted designs meets resistance in Senate [Olmsted Heritage Landscape Act of 1985] L. Nesmith. *Architecture* 75:32+ Mr '86
Designs and projects
Battery Park City takes Manhattan. R. Karson. il (pt col with cov) plans *Landsc Archit* 75:64-9 Jl/Ag '85
Going places [Banfield Light Rail Project, Oregon] F. Glick. col il por (p126) map plans diags *Landsc Archit* 75:42-51 Mr/Ap '85
The Language of place [5 article anthology] bibl il (pt col) diags *Landsc Archit* 75:43-63 Jl/Ag '85
Mining and park development within city limits [Elgin, Ill.] W. E. Coates. pors plans *Landsc Archit* 75:64-5 My/Je '85
The Triumph of Jellicoe [Moody Gardens] E. M. Farrelly. il plans *Archit Rev* 179[178]:48-53 S '85
Washington Park Zoo master plan [Portland, Ore.] plans diags *Prog Archit* 67:128-30 Ja '86
Evaluation
Evaluation: a prototype left unreplicated—Paley Park, New York. S. Abercrombie. col il *Architecture* 74:54-5 D '85
Evaluation: neglected relic of the '60s—Riis Plaza, New York. A. Freeman. il (pt col) plan *Architecture* 74:48-53 D '85; Discussion. 75:88-9 Ap '86
Exhibitions
American gardens and landscapes on paper [Glyndor Gallery, Wave Hill, The Bronx, N.Y.] R. Karson. *Landsc Archit* 75:30 My/Je '85
History
Construction: notes on A. D. Taylor. L. Jewell. diags *Landsc Archit* 75:93-6 Mr/Ap '85
The Villa of Andrea Doria in Genoa: architecture, gardens, and suburban setting. G. L. Gorse. bibl f il plans *J Soc Archit Hist* 44:18-26 Mr '85
India
A Little-known Mughal garden in India: Aam Khas Bagh, Sirhind. S. Parihar. bibl f il plans *Orient Art* ns 31:421-32 Wint '85-'86
United States
[Reclamation of coal mined and quarried land; 5 article anthology] il (pt col) maps *Landsc Archit* 75:41-63+, 70-1 My/Je '85

This is a photo-copy of part of a page that was taken from Volume 34 of the Art Index.
Refer to it in answering the following questions.

1. What is the main heading?

   _____

2. How many sub-headings are listed? __

   List them: _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. If you were doing research on Landscape Architecture, how could the subheadings help you? _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

Now turn the page and check your answers.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 4

Subheadings:

1. The main heading is Landscape architecture .

2. There are 9 subheadings listed. They are: Competitions, awards, etc., Congresses, conventions, etc., Conservation and restoration, Designs and projects, Evaluation, Exhibitions, History, India, U.S.

3. If you were doing research on Landscape Architecture, the subheadings could help you by showing you how Art Index has organized all of the information on this topic, and how these periodical citations are grouped in certain interest areas. This could help you concentrate on those items which seem to be most directly concerned with the type of information you require, and eliminate some citations of articles which seem to be superfluous.

You are doing a great job! Please check to see if your answers agree with these answers. If they do, then go on to Section 5.
If you are confused about any of these answers, or the reasoning behind them, please review Section 4 and rewrite Worksheet 4 before going on to Section 5.

Section 5 - Abbreviations

So far, we have discussed what the Art Index is, how it is arranged, and how you can find your subject. Now let's look at an actual citation.

Women architects
Tents: lady of the builders. L. Prussin. il (pt col) plans
Mimar no4:29-34 Ap/Je '82

We looked under the subject heading, "Women architects", and found this citation. One thing you may notice is that several words are abbreviated: il, pt, col, Ap, Je, and so on. This is something you will find in all citations: abbreviations. The editors of the Art Index are trying to include as much information as possible in as small a space as possible, and will abbreviate whenever they can.

Not only are standard abbreviations used, such as those for months or for directions; other words - those that are used repeatedly - are also abbreviated. Some examples of this are bibliography, diagrams, photographs, and so on.

The editors include these descriptive words to tell you what sorts of things are included along with the written text of the magazine article. But, unless you know what these abbreviations stand for, they're not going to do you any good. The editors are aware of this, and so in each volume they provide a key to abbreviations. This is usually located near the beginning of the volume, right before the actual citations. You should refer to this key to be sure that you understand all of the components of a citation, so that you can fully evaluate every citation you wish to consider.

For instance, if you need to design something, you are going to want to look for a periodical article that includes plans, diagrams, colored illustrations, photographs, and so on. If you are doing an in-depth research project, an article that includes a bibliography, and bibliographical footnotes, would be most helpful. You should always check for these kind of clues when you consider a list of citations.

If you will now turn the page, you will find Worksheet 5. This will give you a chance to work with a key to abbreviations. Have fun!

WORKSHEET 5 - ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

&	and
+	continued on later pages of same issue
£	pound
Ag	August
Am	American
ann	annual
Ap	April
attrib	attributed
Aut	autumn
auth	author
ave	avenue
bi-m	bi-monthly
bibl	bibliography
bibl f	bibliographical footnotes
blvd	boulevard
ca	circa
cent	century
co	company
col	colored
comp.-s	compiled, compiler, -s
cont	continued
cov.-s	cover, -s
D	December
det	detail, -s
diag.-s	diagram, -s
DM	Deutsche mark
drwg.-s	drawing, -s
E	East
engr	engraving,-s
etch	etching, -s
F	February; franc
fasc	fascicule
fl	florin; flourished
il	illustrated, -ion, -or
inc	incorporated
irr	irregular
Ja	January
Je	June
Jl	July
jr	junior
jt	joint
kr	krona
L	lira
litho	lithograph, -s
ltd	limited
m	monthly
Mr	March
My	May
N	North; November
no	number
ns	new series
O	October
opp	opposite
p	page, -s
paint	painting
photo	photograph
pl.-s	plate, -s
por.-s	portrait, -s
pt	part
ptas	pesetas
q	quarterly
rd	road
S	September; South
sculp	sculpture
semi-ann	semi-annual, -ly
semi-m	semi-monthly
ser	series
Spr	spring
sr	senior
st	saint; street
str	strasse
Summ	summer
supp	supplement
tab.-s	table, -s
v	volume
w	weekly
W	West
Wint	winter
Y	yen
yr	yearly

This key to abbreviations was copied from a volume of Art Index. (1986) Use it to help you find the complete form of the following abbreviations. Write the complete form in the space provided.

1. il (pt col) _____ 2. bibl f _____

3. engr etch _____ 4. drwgs por _____

The answers are on the next page.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 5

Abbreviations:

1. il (pt col) ___ illustrated (part colored)

2. bibl f ___ bibliographical footnotes

3. engr etch ___ engraving etching

4. drwgs por ___ drawings portrait

If you made any errors on this exercise, please check the key to abbreviations on the previous page.

If you still have questions, you should review the material in Section 5. Otherwise, go on to Section 6. You're doing just fine - and you're more than half-way finished! Let's go on -

SECTION 6 - PERIODICAL TITLES

In Section 5 we looked at abbreviations. In this section we're going to look at some more commonly abbreviated terms: the periodical titles.

Art Index serves as an index to approximately 350 periodicals. Each volume includes somewhere around 50,000 periodical citations. This means that a title has to be printed about 50,000 times. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that the editors choose to abbreviate.

This should produce no problems. However, if you consider that there are over 65,000 periodicals published in North America alone every year, you begin to see why it is so important to always have the complete and correct name of any periodical with which you are working. Not having the complete and correct name can produce hours of extra research time. Without the complete and correct name, chances are you may never locate the actual periodical you are looking for.

The editors of Art Index are well aware of this, and so they try to help. In the front of each volume is a section entitled, "Abbreviations of Periodicals Listed". This section lists the abbreviated forms alphabetically, and then provides the complete and correct form of the title. This information is vital to you, not only because you need this information for any bibliography that you compile, but also because without the entire name, you may never find your article.

Worksheet 6 will give you an opportunity to work with an "Abbreviations of Periodicals Listed" guide. Turn the page - and enjoy yourself!

WORKSHEET 6 - PERIODICAL TITLES

A + U — A + U
Abitare — Abitare
Afr Arts — African Arts
Afterimage — Afterimage
Am Antiq — American Antiquity
Am Art J — The American Art Journal
Am Artist — American Artist
Am Ceram — American Ceramics
Am Cinematogr — American Cinematographer
Am Craft — American Craft
Am Fabr Fash Mag — American Fabrics and Fashions Magazine
Am Film — American Film
Am Indian Art Mag — American Indian Art Magazine
Am J Archaeol — American Journal of Archaeology
Am Photogr — American Photographer
Annu Sc Archeol Atene — Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente
Antike Kunst — Antike Kunst
Antike Welt — Antike Welt
Antiques — Antiques
Antiquity — Antiquity
Aperture — Aperture
Apollo — Apollo (London, England)
Arch Am Art J — Archives of American Art Journal
Arch Asian Art — Archives of Asian Art
Archaeol Anz — Archäologischer Anzeiger
Archaeol J — The Archaeological Journal
Archaeologia — Archaeologia
Archaeology — Archaeology
Archit Aujourd'hui — L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui
Archit Des — Architectural Design (London, England)
Archit Dig — Architectural Digest
Archit Hist — Architectural History
Archit Rec — Architectural Record
Archit Rev — The Architectural Review
Architectura — Architectura
Architecture — Architecture
Architettura — L'Architettura
Archivo Esp Arte — Archivo Español de Arte
Ars Orient — Ars Orientalis
Art Am — Art in America
Art Antiqu — Art & Antiques
Art Artists — Art & Artists
Art Bull — The Art Bulletin
Art Dir — Art Direction
Art Hist — Art History
Art Int — Art International
Art J — Art Journal
Art News — Art News
Artforum — Artforum
Artibus Asiae — Artibus Asiae
Arts Afr Noire — Arts d'Afrique Noire
Arts Archit — Arts & Architecture
Arts Asia — Arts of Asia
Arts Asiat — Arts Asiatiques
Arts Mag — Arts Magazine
Arts Rev — Arts Review (London, England)
Arts Va — Arts in Virginia
Artweek — Artweek
Assoc Preserv Technol Bull — The Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin

This is the "A" section of an "Abbreviations of Periodicals Listed" guide taken from a volume of Art Index.
Use it to help you find the complete and correct title of the abbreviated periodicals listed below.
Write the complete title in the space provided.

1. Afr Arts _____

_____

2. Arts Afr Noire _____

_____

3. Arts Archit _____

_____

4. Assoc Preserv Technol Bull _____

_____

_____

Please check your responses. Turn the page -

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 6

Periodical Titles:

1. Afr Arts African Arts

2. Arts Afr Noire Arts d'Afrique Noire

3. Arts Archit Arts & Architecture

4. Assoc Preserv Technol Bull Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin

If you made any errors, turn back to the previous page and look at the "Abbreviations of Periodicals Listed" guide again. If you still have questions, review the material in Section 6 before continuing with the next section.

SECTION 7 - FINDING SUBJECT CITATIONS

Now let's try to put together everything that we've learned. We'll do this by applying our new knowledge to a hypothetical situation.

You have been assigned to gather information on architect / client relationships. Since laws and legalities concerning these professional relationships change on a regular basis, and because there are always new trends, and new price lists, and new building codes to consider, you will need very current data. Also, you will want information from very reliable, professional sources. Where are you going to find this kind of up-to-the-minute, technical, professional information? Ah, yes - the Art Index.

So, you pick up the most recent volume. Now - what subject heading shall we try? A logical place might be under, "Architects". When we turn to this heading, we discover that there is a subheading entitled, "Client relationships". Perfect!

We find a series of citations dealing with different aspects of the architect / client relationship. These include one article talking about using computers in facility management, which we're not too taken with, but there's another on avoiding professional jargon when you're talking to clients, which looks pretty interesting, and another on current laws, which we'll want to take a look at, and another called, "Clients are the angels of invention." We're off to a good start! There are a couple of "see-also" references we might want to consider, and we'll probably back-track through a few more volumes to see what other articles have been written, but basically we're on our way to filling our information needs.

This process can be described as finding subject citations. We identified the topic of our research, found the appropriate subject heading (or headings, or subheadings) and located citations of articles dealing with various aspects of this topic.

This is how much of the research that is conducted in the Art Index is done. The topic is identified, different headings are considered so that the most appropriate one is chosen, and the various applicable citations are compiled. Sometimes only one volume of Art Index is consulted; sometimes several volumes will be considered. The number of citations gathered will depend on the information need - the scope and depth of the assignment.

Now let's see how well you do on your own. The next page, Worksheet 7, gives you a chance to locate subject citations on an assigned topic. Remember what we've just discussed in Section 7. Go on to the next page -- and good luck!

WORKSHEET 7 - FINDING SUBJECT CITATIONS

1. The Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield Hills is known internationally. Using the Art Index, find citations for three recent articles about the Cranbrook community.
   Write the number of the volume in which you find the citation, and only the title of the periodical article in the space provided.

   1. Volume _____

      title _____

   2. Volume _____

      title _____

   3. Volume _____

      title _____

Please turn the page and check your responses.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 7

There have been several recent articles about Cranbrook indexed in the Art Index. Some of them include:

Volume 34 Cranbrook at 60.
Volume 34 Design in America: the Cranbrook vision.
Volume 33 Cranbrook: a vision dimmed
Volume 33 Cranbrook as utopia
Volume 33 Eliel Saarinin's studio, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
Volume 33 That certain something: the first 25 years at Cranbrook

You may have found these citations, or perhaps you located others. If you DID NOT find three citations, then review the material in Section 7 and try this worksheet again. If you DID locate three citations on Cranbrook, then please go on to the next section.

SECTION 8 - FINDING UNIQUE CITATIONS

There will be times when it is necessary to locate a unique citation. Instead of trying to gather together lots of information, you will be searching for just one fact, or just one specific article. Perhaps someone remembers an article that dealt with something quite controversial, or that was written by someone noteworthy; perhaps it is the only information available on a certain subject. At any rate, instead of looking for a number of citations, like in a subject search, you are faced with the task of finding just one.

In a case like this, you should always look for any clues that will help you in your research. One thing to look for is any reference to a date, or a time period, that might indicate which volume to begin in. Other clues can be found by examining the subject heading to look under. By best possible, we mean the one subject heading that will get you to the citation the most direct and fastest way.

Let's take an example. You have been given an assignment to design a community cultural center. There are all sorts of information resources you could consider to help you with this project. However, while discussing this project with a colleague, he tells you that he distinctly remembers a major magazine article that appeared in one of the professional journals three or four years ago. This article compared and contrasted about four or five cultural centers that had been built recently in major metropolitan areas. He knows that one city was Baltimore, and another one was out west - San Antonio, maybe. Anyways, he highly recommends the article to you - if you can find it.

Well, he did say it was an article, so the obvious place to look is in the Art Index. And, he did say that he thought it was three or four years ago, so that gives us an approximate time span to concentrate on. As for a subject heading, well, we could always look under, "Community

buildings", or "Cultural centers", or something like that. However, there will probably be several articles dealing with various aspects of these public buildings, and we may have to try several different headings before we finally locate the one that seems to be most appropriate. Perhaps a more direct route would be to look directly under "Baltimore". Of course, there will be other article citations listed under this heading, too - but probably not as many as under some other, more generic headings. In the long run, it would seem likely that there would be more articles dealing with all aspects of community cultural centers than there would be articles talking about Baltimore. So, we've developed our search strategy: we'll start with the five most recent volumes of Art Index, which will cover the last five years, and we'll look under the subject heading, "Baltimore".

Of course, this strategy may not work out. Maybe there was a large colored photograph of the facility in Baltimore, which is the reason our colleague remembers it, but the text of the article barely mentioned this city, and so the article is not indexed under this particular heading. Maybe the article actually appeared ten years ago, and our colleague happened to see it three or four years ago. Maybe the article is actually about art museums, and time has clouded our colleague's memory. There are all sorts of problems that can arise when doing this kind of research. And, there are no ways to prevent them. However, if you take the time to examine the topic for clues, and if you take the time to plan a search strategy, and if you understand how the Art Index is organized, you have a very good chance of finding the information that you need.

And now you'll have the opportunity to do just that. Please turn the page and do Worksheet 8. This will be a sample search for one unique citation. Get to work!

WORKSHEET 8 - FINDING UNIQUE CITATIONS

Back in 1984, Howard University in Washington, D.C. sponsored a conference for black architects.
Use the Art Index to locate a citation of an article about this conference.
Write the entire citation in the space below.

The answer is provided on the next page.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 8

If you looked in Volume 32 (November 1983 to October 1984) under the subject heading, "Architects, Black", you found the following citation:

> Practice: being a Black, female architect in a white, male profession [Howard University, Washington, D.C.; conference] R. Kemp-Rotan. Architecture 73:11 F '84.

If you were unable to locate this citation, please review the material in Section 8. If you did locate the correct citation, wonderful! Now, please continue.-

SECTION 9 - THE SIX MAIN PARTS OF A PERIODICAL CITATION

CONGRATULATIONS!

You have demonstrated that you can use the Art Index to locate subject citations (Worksheet 7) and unique citations (Worksheet 8). The only remaining question is - Now that you've found them, do you know what you've got?

Let's examine a sample citation. This one was found in Volume 34, under the subject heading, "Women architects". Let's go through the citation together, and see if we can identify the six main pieces of information presented here.

Women architects: their work. S. Williams. il *RIBA J*
91:39 D '84

The first piece of information presented in the citation is the name of the periodical article. In this citation, it is, "Women architects: their work". The second piece of information is the name of the person who wrote the article: S. Williams. So, so far we have the author and the title. The next item in the citation is the abbreviation, il, which stands for illustration. This lets us know that the article is illustrated. However, these types of "clue" words or identifying words are not considered to be main parts of the citations. The next item that is considered a main part is the name of the magazine in which the article appeared. As you know, this will usually be in abbreviated form. In this particular citation, we have RIBA J, which stands for the Royal Institute of British Architects Journal. Now we have three important pieces of information: the name of the article, the person who wrote it, and the magazine it appeared in, followed by a string of numbers and letters. These figures symbolize the volume of the magazine (91), the page or pages that the article appears on (39), and the date of the issue of the magazine (D, for December, 1984).

So, what are the six main parts of a periodical citation?

They are: 1) the article name
2) the name of the author
3) the name of the periodical
4) the volume
5) the pages
6) the date.

All of this information is always presented in the exact same order. All of this information is needed for your bibliographical citation. And, all of this information is equally important when it comes time to track down the actual magazine. Knowing which part of the citation symbolizes what piece of information will save you precious time when you are doing your research.

Now let's see how much you remember. Please turn the page and do Worksheet 9. Keep up the good work - you're almost finished!

WORKSHEET 9 - IDENTIFYING THE MAIN PARTS OF A CITATION

Conservations and restoration

Dream comes true on Angel Island [restoring a Civil War-era army post in San Francisco Bay] J. Wood. col il pors Hist Pres 35:48-51 N/D '83

East or west, private sector renovation is best? Arch J 177:32 Ja 19 '83

Incentives for conservation [Historic Houses Association] T. Cantell. RIBA J 90:9 D '83

Miracle on Carroll Avenue [Los Angeles] D. McNary. col il(with cov) pors Hist Pres 35:19-25 S/O '83

Open house. A. Wilkerson. See issues of Historic Preservation

Restoration of cottages at Prior Park Road, Bath. P. Gregory; C. Ellis. il plans Arch J 177:57-66 F 16 '83

TV's Bob Vila: practicing what he preaches. O. McManus. il pors (with cov) Hist Pres 35:36-9 N/D '83

This is a copy of part of page 385 of Volume 32 of the Art Index. Use this to answer the following questions.

Write the answers in the space provided.

1. What is the name of the first article listed here?

   _____

2. Who wrote the fourth article?

   _____

3. What magazine is referred to in the third citation? (abbreviation is OK)

   _____

4. What is the date of the magazine in the sixth citation?

   _____

5. How many pages long is the last article?

   _____

6. The second citation is taken from the periodical, The Architect's Journal. What volume do you need? _____

Please turn the page and check your answers.

ANSWERS TO WORKSHEET 9 - PARTS OF A CITATION

Conservations and restoration
Dream comes true on Angel Island [restoring a Civil War-era army post in San Francisco Bay] J. Wood. col il pors Hist Pres 35:48-51 N.D '83
East or west, private sector renovation is best? Arch J 177:32 Ja 19 '83
Incentives for conservation [Historic Houses Association] T. Cantell. RIBA J 90:9 D '83
Miracle on Carroll Avenue [Los Angeles] D. McNary. col il(with cov) pors Hist Pres 35:19-25 S/O '83
Open house. A. Wilkerson. See issues of Historic Preservation
Restoration of cottages at Prior Park Road, Bath. P. Gregory; C. Ellis. il plans Arch J 177:57-66 F 16 '83
TV's Bob Vila: practicing what he preaches. O. McManus. il pors (with cov) Hist Pres 35:36-9 N/D '83

This is the same excerpt from Volume 32.

You can refer to it as you check your answers.

1. The name of the first article is Dream comes true on Angel Island.

2. The fourth article was written by D. McNary.

3. The third citation refers to RIBA Journal.

4. The date of the magazine in the sixth citation is February 16, 1983.

5. The last article is four pages long.

6. For The Architect's Journal, you need Volume 177.

If you made any errors, you should review the material in Section 9. When you are sure that you understand all of the material, you will have completed the instruction booklet. Please turn the page for further directions.

CONGRATULATIONS

YOU'VE DONE A GREAT JOB!

You've done a great deal of work to get to this point, and hopefully you've learned something along the way. Let's review what we've covered:

Section 1: Characteristics of professional journals
Section 2: Chronological arrangement of the Art Index
Section 3: "See" and "See-also" references
Section 4: Subheadings
Sections 5 and 6: Abbreviations of common terms and periodical titles
Sections 7 and 8: Finding citations
Section 9: Main parts of a periodical citation

Now, as a reward for doing all this work, you get to take another test! Relax - after what you've been through, this will be easy! The test is patterned after the worksheets you've completed, so it shouldn't be too difficult. Just turn the page, follow the directions, and you'll be finished in no time.

Good luck - and, Thanks!

POST TEST

1. Please indicate if the following statements are true or false by writing either a "T" for true or an "F" for false in the space provided. These questions pertain to the characteristics of professional journals.

___ 1. Most professional journals are written in technical language.

___ 2. Most professional journals are very expensive.

___ 3. Most professional journals have articles about professional people.

___ 4. Most professional journals have articles written by subject experts.

___ 5. Most professional journals are published by commercial publishing firms.

___ 6. Most professional journals are aimed at the general public.

___ 7. Most professional journals offer sweepstakes subscription drives.

2. The Art Index is arranged chronologically. Explain what this means, providing examples, if possible. Use ONLY the space provided on this page.

3. Use any volume of the Art Index. Find one example of a "see" reference and one example of a "see-also" reference. Be sure to include the origional heading.

example: origional heading Construction "see" Buildings

origional heading _____ "see" _____

origional heading _____ "see-also" _____

Discuss briefly how using these references can affect research. Use only the space provided.

4. Use any volume of the Art Index. Find one example of a heading that has at least three sub-headings. Write them in the space provided.

example: heading: Interior Design
1. Bibliography
2. Competitions, Awards, etc.
3. Congresses, conventions, etc.

heading: _____
1.

2.

3.

4. (cont.) Discuss briefly how using subject sub-headings can affect research. Use only the space provided.

5. Listed below are three citations taken from Volume 35 of the Art Index.

   A. Medical megastructure P. Buchanan il (pt col) plans diags Archit Rev 180:94-8 O '86.

   B. Health care col il (with cov) Inter Des 57:286-301 Je '86.

   C. Paintings, patients, and propaganda L. Moss bibl f il Art Artists no.235:15-19 Ap '86.

   Now look at a "Key to Abbreviations" in any Art Index. Use the key to help you answer the following questions.

   Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided to the left of the question.

_____1. Which article includes footnotes?

_____2. Which article includes diagrams?

_____3. Which article is featured on the cover of the magazine?

_____4. If you were given an assignment to design a medical structure, which article would probably be the most helpful?

6. Listed below are three citations taken from Volume 35 of the Art Index. (p.1064) They are all about the architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. After each citation, write the correct and complete name of the periodical referred to in the space provided. You may refer to a "List of Periodicals Indexed" in any volume of an Art Index.

   1. Architecture and graphic art: the drawings of Frank Lloyd Wright P.Larson Print Collect Newsl 17:101-4 J1/Ag '86.

   2. Conference report: a symposium at the University of Michigan celebrates Frank Lloyd Wright R. Kimball il Archit Rec 174:91 Je '86.

   3. Copy Wright conference B.Bergdoll Prog Archit 68:36+ Ja '87.

   1._____

   2._____

   3._____

7. You have been given an assignment to gather information about the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, France. You must find at least three periodical references, and these articles must be in English. Using the Art Index, locate three recent citations.

   Indicate which volume of Art Index you use, and then write down only the title of the periodical article.

   1. Vol.____ title:_____

   2. Vol.____ title:_____

   3. Vol.____ title:_____

8. There is a Mexican architect named Juan O'Gorman. Back around 1970 something controversial happened to one of the homes that he designed. Can you find a citation for a periodical article that should contain some information on this?

   Use the Art Index, and copy down the complete citation in the space provided.

9. The following citation was taken from volume 34 of the Art Index. (p.332)

   Architectural strategies in seismic design [5 article anthology]
   M.L.Wong. col il plans diags Archit Rec 174:136-43 F '86.

   Refer to it in order to answer the following questions:

   1. What magazine did this article appear in? _____

      _____

   2. Who wrote it? _____

   3. What's the name of the article? _____

      _____

   4. How many pages long is it? _____

   5. What issue do you need? _____ Volume? _____

POST TEST ANSWER SHEET

1. 1. T Professional journals feature technical language.
   2. F Price has no bearing on classifying a journal as professional.
   3. F Most articles are about specialized or technical subjects.
   4. T Professional articles are written by subject specialists.
   5. F Most professional journals are published by associations or societies.
   6. F Professional journals are aimed at a sophisticated, expert audience.
   7. F Most professional journals are available through professional associations.

2. The chronological arrangement means that each volume covers only a certain period of time. It is best to check several volumes to see how many articles have been published on a certain subject. If you needed an article about hospital architecture in Belgium, it might be necessary to consult several volumes. If you needed some information on a building that was constructed in the early 1950's, you should check the corresponding volumes of Art Index.

3. There are several correct answers to the first part of the question. Your discussion of the second part should include that "see" references steer you away from incorrect subject headings to correct headings, and "see-also" references help you to expand your research, by suggesting other areas to consult for additional citations.

4. There are many correct responses to the first part of this question, too. Your response to the second part should include that sub-headings help you focus your research by letting you concentrate on those citations that deal directly with the precise type of information you need. Sub-headings allow you to eliminate those citations that seem to deal with aspects of a topic that are of no interest to you.

5. 1. C includes footnotes (bibl f = bibliographical footnotes)
   2. A includes diagrams (diags = diagrams)
   3. B is on the cover (col il (with cover)) = colored illustrations (with cover)
   4. A would probably be the most helpful, because this article includes partly colored illustrations, plans, and diagrams (il (pt col) plans diags).

6. 1. Print Collect Newsl = The Print Collector's Newsletter
   2. Archit Rec = The Architectural Record
   3. Prog Archit = Progressive Architecture

7. There are several possible answers for this question. Some of the possibilities include:

   1. Vol. 59 The construction of Notre Dame in Paris.
   2. Vol. 35 Notes on the Archivolts.
   3. Vol. 36 A child is born.
   4. Vol. 32 First flying buttresses.

8. O'Gorman cave house disappears. il Progres Archit 51:40 Mr '70.

   This was found in Volume 18 on page 507.

9. 1. This article appeared in the magazine, Architectural Record.
      (If you just indicated the abbreviated form, Archit Rec, that's OK.)
   2. The article was written by M.L. Wong.
   3. The name of the article is, "Architectural strategies in seismic design."
   4. The article is 8 pages long.
   5. We need the February, 1986 issue, which is part of Volume 174.

CONGRATULATIONS!

YOU'VE DONE A WONDERFUL JOB!

You should feel confident in using the Art Index.

If you need further assistance with your research, ask any Librarian.

THANKS - and again, CONGRATULATIONS!